

98-84328-20

Bismarck for silver

[Texas?]

[1896]

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- 1 040                      PR1 v c PR1 +  
- 2 007                      h v b d v d a v e f v f a--- v g b v h a v i c v j p +  
- 3 007                      h v b d v d a v e f v f a--- v g b v h a v i a v j p +  
- 4 007                      h v b d v d a v e f v f a--- v g b v h a v i b v j p +  
- 5 049                      PR1A +  
- 6 245 00                      Bismarck for silver v h [microform] : v b he says independent free  
coinage ... +  
- 7 260                      [Texas? : v b s.n., v c 1896] +  
- 8 500                      Caption title. +  
- 9 500                      Anti-bimetallism proclamation. +  
- 10 533                      Microfilm. v b New York, N.Y. : v c Columbia University Libraries,  
v d to be filmed in 1997. v e 1 microfilm reel ; 35 mm. +  
- 11 583                      Filmed; v f NEH Project (FMEST); v c 1997 +

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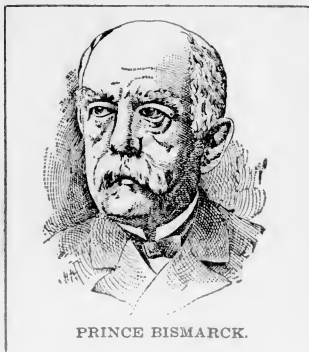
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# Bismarck for Silver

He Says Independent Free Coinage by This Country Would Bring About International Bimetallism.

The McKinleyites declare  
They Favor International  
Agreement.  
But the McKinleyites Sug-  
gest No Means to Bring  
about.



PRINCE BISMARCK.

The People Say, Elect  
Bryan, Act Independently,  
and Other Nations Must  
Follow Our Lead. In-  
ternational Bimetallism  
Will Result.

Prince Bismarck says, Elect Bryan,  
adopt Free Coinage and Every  
European Nation Will Very  
Quickly Do Likewise.

International Agricultural Con-  
gress at Buda Pesth Declares  
That Under American Leader-  
ship the World will Follow.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 20.—Governor Culberson on July 1 wrote to Prince Bismarck, asking for his views on bimetallism and the likelihood of the United States government being able to adopt and maintain such a financial policy independent of any other nation. Prince Bismarck answered as follows:

Friedrichsru, Aug. 24, 1886.

Honored Sir:

Your esteemed favor of July 1 has been duly received. I have always had a predilection for bimetallism, but I would not, while in office, claim my views of the matter to be infallibly true when advanced against the views of experts. I hold to this very hour that it would be advisable to bring about between the nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce a mutual agreement in favor of the establishment of bimetallism.

Considered from a commercial and industrial standpoint, the United States are freer by far in their movements than any nation of Europe, and hence if the people of the United States should find it compatible with their interests to take independent action in the direction of bimetallism, I cannot but believe that such action would exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of international agreement, and the coming into this league of every European nation.

Assuring you of my highest respect, I remain, your most obedient servant,  
BISMARCK.

Buda-Pesth, Sept. 20.—The following cable message signed by the delegates to the International Agricultural Congress, called at Buda-Pesth by the Hungarian minister of agriculture, has been sent to William Jennings Bryan, headquarters of the democratic party, Chicago:

"We, the undersigned members of the National Agricultural Congress, convened at Buda-Pesth, wish you success in your struggle against the domination of that creditor class which, during the last twenty-three years, has secured both in America and Europe, monetary legislation detrimental to the prosperity of your farmers and others. Should you be victorious in November we pledge ourselves to spare no effort to bring immediate pressure upon our respective governments to co-operate with the government of your great nation in restoring silver to the world's currency. We believe that failing such restoration, gold will be at a premium throughout all Asia and South America, and will continue to rob the farmer equally of America and all Europe of all rewards from his toil, and that your election may avert from the European source the agrarian and social troubles now impending.

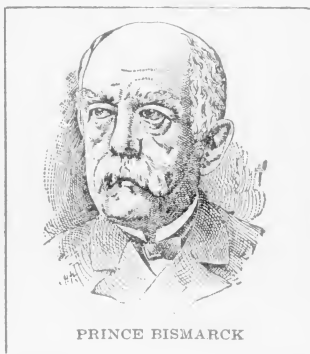
(Signed) Count Alexander Korilyi, President Hungarian Chamber of Commerce; D. Baudin, President Society of Agriculture in Holland; Aboussé Allard, Administrator Central Chamber of Agriculture in Belgium; Von Kardorff, member German Reichstag; George Boutmy, Imperial Society of Agriculture, Russia; Wm. Field, member of Parliament and President Irish Cattle Traders' Association; Count Kolowrat, Austria; Otto Arendt, member Prussian Diet; Von Ploetz Dollingen, member German Reichstag; Meyer Rottmansdorf, member German Reichstag; Henry Seguin, France; Van Sydow Dohberghall, Prussia; Emil Ascherdorff, Prussia; Leon Raffalovitch, President Azoff Bank of Russia; Raeder, Denmark."

(15)

# Bismarck for Silver

He Says Independent Free Coinage by This Country Would Bring About International Bimetallism.

The McKinleyites declare They Favor International Agreement. But the McKinleyites Suggest No Means to Bring Out.



PRINCE BISMARCK

The People Say, Elect Bryan, Act Independently, and Other Nations Must Follow Our Lead. International Bimetallism Will Result.

Prince Bismarck says, Elect Bryan, adopt Free Coinage and Every European Nation Will Very Quickly Do Likewise.

International Agricultural Congress at Buda Pesth Declares That Under American Leadership the World will Follow.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 20.—Governor Culbertson on July 1 wrote to Prince Bismarck, asking for his views on bimetallism and the likelihood of the United States government being able to adopt and maintain such a financial policy independent of any other nation. Prince Bismarck answered as follows:

Friedrichsru, Aug. 21, 1886.

Honored Sir:

Your esteemed favor of July 1 has been duly received. I have always had a predilection for bimetallism, but I would not, while in office, claim my views of this matter to be infallibly true when advanced against the views of experts. I hold to this very hour that it would be politically expedient about between the nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce a mutual agreement in favor of the establishment of bimetallism.

Considered from a commercial and industrial standpoint, the United States are freer by far in their movements than any nation of Europe, and hence if the people of the United States should find it compatible with their interests to take independent action in the direction of bimetallism, I cannot but believe that such action would exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of international agreement, and the coming into this league of every European nation.

Assuring you of my sincerest respect, I remain, your most obedient servant,

BISMARCK

Buda Pesth, Sept. 20.—The following cable message stated by the delegates to the International Agricultural Congress, called at Buda-Pesth by the Hungarian minister of agriculture, has been sent to William Jennings Bryan, president of the meeting, early, Chicago:

The undersigned members of the National Agricultural Congress, assembled at Buda-Pesth, with you agree to the following against the continuation of that creditor policy which during the last twenty-three years, has so long ruled in America and Europe, monetary legislation based upon the monopoly of gold, silver and others, which shall be maintained in Asia after we pledge ourselves to set on foot to bring immediate pressure upon our respective governments to co-operate with the government of the United States in restoring silver to the world's currency. We believe that, twice as a restoration, gold will remain dominant throughout all Asia and South America, and will continue to rule the market equally of America and the rest of the world from his tool, and that year after year it will bring the European and the agrarian and the American people impending calamities.

Count Alexander Kertel, President Hungarian Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Baile, President Society of Agriculture of Hungary; Antonie Albert, Administrator Central Chamber of Agriculture in Budapest; Von Karleff, member of Reichstag; George Forney, Imperial Society of Agriculture, Russia; Wm. Field, member of Parliament and President Irish Cattle Traders' Association; Count von Wied, Austria; Otto Aron, member Prussian Diet; von Helz Dölling, member German Reichstag; Meyer, member German Reichstag; Huny, member Reichstag; Van Snyde, Dutch member Reichstag; Paul Assenfort, Prussia; Leon Rafailovich, President Azor Bank of Russia; Rasler, Denmark.

In view of the general distress now prevailing throughout our country, which has existed for so many years, and which will continue until remedial legislation is enacted, and all this occurring, too, at a time when our granaries are full to repletion, and when, in the natural order of things, our producers and toilers should be enjoying the full, the fruit of their hard and conscientious labors, it seems to us that the time has come for united action on the part of those who constitute the membership of the country.

Was such legislation just? Was it honest? Does it not necessarily follow that the demoralization of the food producing sections of the country, through failure to procure reasonable prices for their products, causes the manufacturing sections to accumulate excessive stocks, and in consequence of a poor market hundreds of thousands of operatives are necessarily thrown out of employment, thus robbing them of the power, even at the low prices, to purchase the necessities of life.

Again, it is not obvious to everyone that the striking down of one half of the world's volume of money inflicts the remaining half a comparatively easy matter for capitalists to control and manipulate, and the toolies, to obtain money for the purchase of their food supplies, are placed entirely at the mercy of the foreign and American money sharks, who, by contracting the aurrency, can force a pause on income of workers at their sunrise will.

Would they be guilty of such a crime? We only say in reply, look at our present helplessness condition. Does it not seem to you that in the light of the facts here given, that where in the midst of plenty there is widespread suffering and unhappiness, there is considerable meat in the refrain from Wall street: "Dig on, ye toilers, dig, the legislators

PRECIOUS METAL LEGISLATION.

The first coinage law enacted under the Constitution as recommended by Hamilton concurred in by Jefferson, and approved by Washington, provided for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, the silver dollar containing 371 1/2 grains of pure metal.

In 1833 the mint laws were revised and a standard for both gold and silver was made nine-tenths fine—that is, nine-tenths pure metal and one part alloy, the number of pure silver grains to the dollar remaining unaltered, viz. 371½ grains.

Thus law established our present ratio of 16 to 1.

In August, 1865, the public debt which grew out of the war, reached its highest point, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, being \$2,756,431,000. This debt was not

payable in gold. No bonds or other governmental obligations were ever made specifically payable in gold. The interest on the bonds was made payable in coin, the greater portion of the principal of the original bonds in lawful money and of the refunding bonds in coin—not gold coin, but coin of either gold or silver.

In 1869 the principal of the bonded debt was also made payable in coin.

In 1870 the standard of the coin was by the refunding act nominated in the bond, that is to say, all of the obligations of the United States were then declared payable in either gold or silver, of the present ratio, at the option, not of the bondholders, but of the people of the United States.

All of the acts passed since the close of the civil war (excepting those of '78 and '90). It will be observed, were in the interest of the bondholders and against that of the producers and toilers.

That bill purposely omitted from the list of coins to be minted the silver dollar.

By that clandestine act of which the press and the people's representatives were ignorant and the subsequent act of 1874, adopting the Revised Statutes, silver was demonetised and the world's volume of ultimate redemption money was reduced from about seven billions to three and one-half billions.

In 1878, what is known as the "Bland Bill" was passed. This bill was vetoed by President Hayes (John Sherman being Secretary of the Treasury), and Congress passed the bill over the veto. The act added to our volume of money over 370,000,000 standard silver dollars.

passed as a substitute for the "Bland Act" of 1875. This law further increased our volume of money over \$150,000,000.

Under the Bland and Sherman laws over \$500,000,000, or about \$9 per capita, was added to our volume of money. As all reflecting men are agreed that the present distress is due to a scarcity of money, we must leave it to the imagination as to what would now be our condition if the gold-standard men had had their way, and our present insufficient volume of money was \$500,000,000 less.

The Sherman bill was adding about \$10,000,000 a year to the money of the country, when in 1893 its repeal was imperiously demanded by European financiers through their American allies, and although the people's representatives made one of the grandest efforts ever witnessed in behalf of the producers and toilers of our country, yet

Now the question is, what do the tens of millions of victims in this country to the diabolical gold standard policy of

timely in this country to the classical gold standard policy of Lombard and Wall streets propose doing about it? Submit to subjugation or demand in no uncertain tones the immediate restoration of silver as standard money? No they will no longer submit to such injustice! And, therefore, we earnestly recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"We demand of the present Congress the immediate return to the money of the Constitution as established by our fathers by restoring the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present ratio of

"We also condemn the increase of the

We also condemn the increase of the national debt in time of peace, and the use of interest-bearing bonds at any time.

The Declaration that since cannot  
be recognized without an International  
Conference is a virtual admission  
that we are no longer a govern-  
ment of the people for the people —

Presented to the

I endorse the above, because  
the financial and industrial  
history of the world demonstrates that  
cheap money means dear money, and  
dear money means cheap men.  
If Congress affirms without res-  
tricting Silver the rulers of Mexico  
must look for another disastrous  
winter.

John Mc Bride  
President United Mine  
Workers of America;  
Every days delay is remonstrating silence,  
subject there in authority to the  
change of being in sympathy with  
the conspirators who committed  
the crime of kidnapping about  
in 1873.  
P<sup>r</sup>s. American Mutual  
Benefit Association

By authority and on behalf of the  
American Federation of Labor & Commerce  
Unions endorse the above.

American Federation of Labor  
 R. M. Barker  
 442 B of 28

Joseph B. Loring  
 Grand Master  
 Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen

I endorsing this resolution  
I do so believing it to be clearly  
in the direct interest of our  
mass workers.

J. M. Arnold  
Grand Secretary & Treasurer  
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen

Marion Butler.  
Pres. N. F. A. S. U.

Henry W. Jones  
Saml. Peck  
Vance, Cashier, Bankers

P. J. McQuinn

Gen. Secy United Brotherhood  
of Carpenters and  
Joiners of Am.

29495





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